fears of the result of liberal and enterprising management. By socuring the best artists and placing each opers on the stage in a complete manner an impresario may be assured of having crowded and fashionable audiences

The Barning of the City of New London. The Sound steamer City of New London took fire off Poquetanoc Cove, in the Thames River, yesterday, and was totally destroyed. The fire was first discovered issuing from one of the ventilators, but three streams of water were brought to bear upon it and it was sup-posed to be extinctished. Soon afterwards, however, fire was allenn discovered in some cotton or fueck, and this refused to succumb to any efforts of the crow. Thereapon the captain determined to beach the vessel, but found that the engine would not work, and that there was danger of a boiler explosion. Thereupon every one on board determined to save himself; but the life preservers and the boats were found to have been cut off by the spread of the flames, and the passengers and crew were compelled to take to the water with only such supports as they could secure to serve as a life preserver. Three passengers and nine of the crew were drawned, and the rest were picked up by boats from shore, greatly exhausted. The disaster to the City of New London brings to mind the absolute necessity for not only more boats and more life preservers on all seagoing or river steamers, but also the necessity for a more general distribution of these about the Usually there is a lifeboat between the paddle boxes and others hanging over the quarters, and as a general thing life preservers are piled up on a high shelf, entirely out of reach of passengers, with as much ill-advised care as a thrifty housewife shows for her clean table linen. They should be scattered pell mell about the boat, so that the passeners themselves may see them at every turn, and be within reach of them on every part of the boat. As for the lifeboats, there should not only be prore of them, but they should be placed where bey can be easily launched in an emergency, and they should always be got ready on the first occurrence of any danger threatening the safety of the boat.

The Viscuet Raffrond Reorganized. The directors of the New York City Rail-

road, popularly called the Viaduct, met yesterday and received the resignations of nearly every member of the old directory, and proseeded at once to reorganize a new one. Among the elements thus eliminated from the board are all that had any connection with the city government or upon whom even the shedow of a connection with Tammany had failen. Some good men upon whom, it is true, this shadow of Tammany rested, but who had done all that has been done for the project, who secured the passage of the charter ncorporating the company, and who have been untiring and zealous in their efforts to make the road a tangible fact, are debarred from further usefulness by the new departure; but on the whole the change is an excellent one, and the Viaduot Railway is in a far better way of completion now than ever. The new organization comprises the wealthiest business men of the city, some of whom are famed far and wide for their public spirit and enterprise. John Taylor Johnston was chosen President and Messrs. Edward P. Barker and William Butler Dancan retain their positions respectively as Secretary and Treasurer. The new board, composed as it is of men outside of collitios, is impregnable against any machinaons of lobbyists in the Legislature or fraudulent schemers here; and thus the retention of the present charter is rendered certain at the session next winter, and the building of the road honestly and securely is merely a matter of a year or two at the farthest.

"CAN SUCH THINGS BE?"-The special ergan of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency says that General Arthur has been appointed our Collector because he is relied upon, with his patronage, "to grind out a delegation to the fational Republican Convention that will vote solld for the renomination of General Grant." the world coming to an end? Really, the emiads of our doleful contemporary recall the song of the gravedlgger:-

King Stephen was a worthy peer,

THE ELECTION in Washington yesterday resulted in the success of the republican party and of the movement to negotiate a four mil lion loan for the improvement of the city. The agitation about the removal of the capital doubtless secured the latter result, and thus for has proven quite salutary.

CHARGES have been made by the political organs that criminals find protection in Dis-trict Attorney Garvin's office. Let Garvin disprove this by doing his duty fearlessly and bringing the city peculators, whoever they may be, to justice.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 23—1 A. M. nopsis for the Past Twen y-four Hours.

ometer has risen very generally east of the legistishippt since Tuesday hight, and continues and cloudy weather. The temperature has very generally failen east of the Rocky Mountains. It has risen on the Pacific coast, with a falling ba-Probabilities.

Rising barometer, with northwesterly winds and pleasant weather, will probably prevail on Thursday very generally over the lakes to the Atlantic States. Southwest winds, with par-field cloudy weather and rising temperature, from Georgia to Texas, with failing barometer and threatening weather in the latter State. Brisk but not dangerous winds on the lower takes and Middle Atlantic coast. Elsewhere light winds are antici-pated.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year,

Pharmacy, III	RALD BU	ildin 1871.	g, corne	r of Ani	1870. 1	1:-
8 A. M	44	44	3 P. M.		. 14	4
6 A. M	43	40	6 P. M. 9 P. M.		. 60	-
12 M	44	44	12 P. M		. 59	8
Average tem	perature	yest	corres	onding	date	223
hast year	********					433

SENATOR CONKLING.

In the account of the interview with Schator country interest in yestering a national an earliest after the senator. The sentence, 'I never asked the President to uppoint any man to office," 2c., ought to read, "I never asked him (meaning Mr. Murphy)

BELGIUM.

Parliamentary Opposition to a Cabinet Appointment.

Citizen Agitation at the Doors of the Palace.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22, 1871. gian Chamber of Representatives upon the subject of M. Decker, the former manager of the

Belgian school system. The appointment was vigorously attacked by the on, and warmly defended by the govern-

crowds of the populace marched this evening to the King's palace and loudly demanded the dis-

In view of these demonstrations preparations have been made by the military for the suppression of any disorder that may occur.

ENGLAND.

Modern Democracy to Initiate a New Reform Movement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 22, 1871. Preparations are being made for the assemblage of a mass meeting of the democracy and workingmen in this city during the ensuing week. Sir Charles Dilke will be the principal speaker on

Sir Charles was elected member of Parliament for Chelsea in the year 1868. His work, "Greater Britain," recommended him to the people, with whom his name has been popular since the time of the late Charles Wentworth Dilke, his grandfather, who founded the London Athæneum and edited the "Old English Plays."

THE GALE ON THE COAST AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. Reports of disasters to shipping by the recent storm continue come in from all queriers of the coast line of the kingdom.

The Egeria was driven ashore on the Irish coast,

off Tramore, and became a total wreck.

Five of her crew were drowned and ten saved.

AQUATICS IN ENGLAND.

Rowing Match for the Champianship of the Tyne.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 22, 1871. The fowing match for the championship of the Type crew came off to-day after the usual formalities and preparations of the professional caramen.

The contest took place in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The race was won by the Taylor crew, who beat the Renforths by three lengths.

SPAIN.

Probable Reconstruction of the Malcampo Cabi-net-Progressive Democracy Expounded

by Eaganta

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD MADRID, Nov. 22, 1871.

vassed anxiously in political circles. very generally as being true, that after the termina tion of the municipal elections such changes will be made in the Cabinet as to admit of the re-entrance of Admiral Topete and Señor Sagasta to the Minis-

It is understood that Sefors Topete and Sagasta have signified their willingness to take portfolios agein on certain conditions

Senor Sasasta's Political Creed. Señor Sagasta made a profession of his political faith to the Cortes on the 6th of October last, when he was called to the Presidency of the Parlian Addressing the Deputies-and speaking to some extent for Topete, who is not an orator—he said:—

I am to-day, gentiemen, what I was in public by my acts before and since the revolution. I am a progresista, a progresista democratico, as I was ever, as were the progresistas of 1812; as were the progresistas of 1825; as are the progresistas of 1826; as are the progresistas of 1856; as are the progresistas of 1856; as are, in short, all those who base their politics on the great principle of the national sovereignty. I am, therefore, a progresista democratico. I desire a policy neither inspiring doubts to the liberals not fears to the conservatives, but which will attract the sympathies and the consideracion of all political parties abroad. Let us all, gentlemen, make this grand, generous and salvatory policy, each one within his ideas, according to his studies, his aspirations and his experience, without natred or rancer to the rest, contributing to the formation of two great parties—the one progressive the other conservative. These have to constitute the two elements indispensable to the regular march of representative institutions, so that in good harmony and working each independently in questions accessory to politics and to details of administration they may unite in one whenever the fundamental interests of the country or its institutions demand, separating and occupying their respective places when the common danger has disappeared. extent for Topete, who is not an orator-be said:-

ROME.

The Pope Expected to Declare Himself Towards Italy and the Lay Crown.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Nov. 22, 1871. A consistory of the Church will be held here next Friday for the solempization of the hierarchical nial of the preconization of bishops,

His Holiness the Pope will pronounce an allocu tion to the assembled cardinals on the occasion.

It is expected that the Pontiff will, during the course of the address, declare what course he has decided to take, now that King Victor Emmanuel is in Rome and that the Italian Parliament will soon open its session in the city.

HUNGARY.

Serious Illness of a Distinguished Man.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PESTH, Nov. 22, 1871. Ference (Francis) Deak, the emineut liberal statesman, is dangerously ill.

He is sixty-eight years of age. THE CHILLICOTHE MURDER.

Blackburn To Be Tried for the Murder of

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 22, 1871. Efforts were made to-day to quash the indictment in the Blackburn case on the ground that suicide is not a crime, according to the statute of Onio. Two of the counts charge Blackburn with murder, as accessory to the suicide of Mary Jane Lovell, while other counts charge him directly with murder. The Court overruled the demurrer, and the case will

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 22—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93; for both money and the account. United States deciventy bonds, 1862's, 91/2; 1865's, old, 81/4; 1867's, 94/4; tenforces, 904.
PARIS BOSREE.—PARIS, Nov. 23, P. M.—Rentec closed at 67 75. 6f. 75c. FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 22—A. M.— Frankfort States five-twenty bonds opened at 37½ a 97% for the of 1882.

ERPOOL COTTON MARRET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—
M.—The cotton market closed strong. Midding up9/8/d. 8/9/d.; midding Orleans, 9/9/d. The sales of the
ave been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22-1-33 P. M. Lard, 48s. per cwt. Bacon Short ribbed middles 38s. per cwt.

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.

An Army Marching Against the Revolutionists President Guzman Blanco Collecting More Troops.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Via HAVANA, Nov. 22, 187L General Pulgar, at the head of an army, has left Truxillo.

4,000 men, are marching against the revolutionists under Herrera, who are reported to number three

President Guzman Blanco is collecting troops at Caracas to march against Ciudad Boilvar. It is reported that the revolutionists under Oliva have taken the town of San Fernando de Apure.

Movements of the Captain General-Arrival of the Tenor Tamberlik at Havana-Miscellaneous News.

TELEFRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

HAVANA, Nov. 22, 1871. Captain General Valmaseda is expected to return to the city in a few days.

The steamship Missouri arrived this morning from Tamberitk, the celebrated tenor, with a complete opera troupe, arrived here by the last steamer from

Exchange on United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, 9% a 10 per cent premium; short sight, 11% a 12 per cent premium; on London, 20% a 21% per

QUARANTINE. Vessels from Europe continue under sanitary ob-servation from three to seven days.

Bugar buovent. Exchange on London 22 premium: On Paris 5 premium; on United States, sixty dess, currency, 14 a 1/2 discount; do., short sight, par a 1/2 premium.

HAYPI.

The Case of the Steamer Hornet Unchanged-Another Spanish Man-of-War Expected-The Haytiens Arming.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Via HAVANA, NOV. 22, 1871. The case of the steamer Hornet remains un changed. The Spanish ship-of-war Churrucca remains in port.

The Spanish Consul is on board and is sick. The Spanish iron-clad man-of-war Saragossa is ex

The Haytiens have reinforced the garrisons in the forts here, placed the guns in position, and the troops are being held in readiness for active scr-President Saget continues his northern tour, and

is everywhere received enthusiastically.
Coffee is in demand at Aux Cayes, and the price has an upward tendency.

THE WEST INDIES.

President Baez on a Financial Tour-Shocks of Earthquake.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. DOMINGO, NOV. 9, VIS HAVANA, NOV. 22, 1871. President Bacz is still travelling north. It is re-orted that he will visit the British Charge d'Afthe steamer Telegrate case.

Smallpox still continues at Trinidad. Shocks of earthquake were felt on the 30th ultimo-on Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and other

ST. THOMAS.

The Steamer Florida Asking for Protection Against a Spanish War Vessel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. THOMAS, Nov. 16, Via Havana, Nov. 22, 1871. The captain of the steamer Florida, now in this nanded protection, stating that he was ready to proceed to sea, but was afraid on account of the nish war vessel.

MORMON TERRITORY.

Laying the Corner Stone of a New Methodist Episcopal Church-Heavy Snow Storms Delaying the Railroad Traffic. SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 21, 1871.

The United States Court met to-day in the new room, provided by the United States Marshal, in Woodman's building, on East Temple street, near Weils, Fargo & Co. The place is a great improveent on the old establishment over Faust's stables. to which the Mormon papers were accustomed to The time of the Court was occupied with various

unimportant motions, and nothing of general inter-

The corner stone of the first Methodist Church building in Salt Lake was laid yesterday with con-

siderable ceremony.

There are now here regular church organizations of Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and

Roman Catholics. Over \$150,000 in silver bullion was received last week from the Ely mining district. The trains from the East are still forty-eight hours

behind time, owing to snow storms. The weather here is very cold. Reports from Cottonwood and pelchboring mining camps say the snow on the level is three to four feet deep. There is every indication of a hard

winter. ore declare that the metal is cadminum, first dis-covered by Professor Stringmer, of Gottingen. It is nearly as white as tin, but somewhat harder and more tenacious, susceptible of a high polish and as volatile as mercury. It is said to be more valuable than tin, and this statement creates more excite-ment than all the reports of tin discoveries com-

KU KLUX CHIEFS.

A Complete List of the Captains of the Klan in the Southern States—The Organization Claimed To Be Devoid of Barbarity and Purely Political.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 22, 1871.

The number of Ku Kiux prisoners already here is almost daily increased by fresh arrivals from the western counties of the State, until there are well nigh two hundred to be tried at the term of the United States Circuit Court to commence on the 27th inst. A more ignorant, abject, demoralized set of men could scarcely be found anywhere. All of them make confessious, some of which are extremely con-

flicting and often ridiculous.

From a radical source I learn that several of the Ku Klux prisoners from Rutherford made statements of their connection with the Klan. One of them swears that he was initiated and sworn into them swears that he was initiated and sworn into the order by a Methodist circuit preacher, and that this religious onlicer of the Ku Klux informed him at the time that R. A. Shotwell, now in the Albany Penitentiary, was the Chief of the Klan for Rutherford county: that Plato Durham, who ran for Congress against Representative Jones, republican, was its chief of cleveland; J. Bank Lyles, chief of Sparianburg, S. C.; Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, Grand Chief of North Carolina; General N. B. Forest, Grand Cyclops of the Southern States, and General Frank Blair, Grand Chief Cyclops of the Order in the United States.

It will be claimed at the Court that the order is merely political, having no conspiracy in view, and being more patriotic in its objects than any other seciet order ever in existence in the United States.

AHUSEMENTS.

As was anticipated Thomas' beautiful opera-proved last night the most successful event of the season. The Academy had its usual assemblage of beauty, wealth and fashion, and the applause was of a more enthusiastic character than on any pre-ceding night of the season. The cast included the following artists:—Mignon, Mile. Nelsson; Pilina, Mile. Duvai; Federico, Mile. Ronconi; Lacrte, Mr. Lyait; Giorno, Signor Coletti. music of the opera is exceedingly interesting, and the instrumentation, in particular, graceful, varied and always in accordance with the dramatic character of the scene. Unusual pains were taken by the management to present the opera complete in every detail, and the audience gazed with astonishment at the unwonted feature of new scenery and appointments. The opera was very handsomely mounted, and the scene in the third set representing the lake, park and theatre near the Baron's castle, was worthy of one of our comedy theatres. The dresses, also, in this scene were very different from the dingy garments that generally adorn the chords of t opers here. The roles of Mignon and Filine are almost of equal importance, one serving as a foil for the other. Mignon is sad, sympathetic and child-like, both in her love for her protector and her jealousy; Piline is the accomplished coquette and heartiess firt. In the first act, in the entry and proession of the gypsies, a cart laden with the traps of cession of the gypsies, a cart ladea with the traps of these vagrants is drawn on the stage and in it Mignon is discovered asleep. Misson never made a more charming appearance than in the Coarse garments and bare feet of the young girl storen by the gypsies. From her first simple, touching prayer to the Holy Virgin, in gratique for her example from her brutal master, which heads by a lovely ensemble or seets, with chorus, to me bonizett siyle, down to the exquisate terzel in the last act in which sae recognizes her buser and lover. Misson seemed the very personate on the music of "Mignon," was sume by a plantive, touching manner, without any provounced attempt to create an effect, which condition in the latter part of the opens, appearing at the most unexpected times, and each time in an attractive form. As we predicted yesterday the most popular number in "Mignon's" music proves to be the stagitence of the second act. The det of the swallows, sung by Mile. Misson and M. Jamet, was delictously rendered, although alittle slower tempo would have given the figure for the stower tempo would have given the figure for the stower tempo would have given the figure for the stower tempo would have given the figure for the stower tempo would have given the figure for the stower tempo would have given the figure for the strings at the commencement of each bar more prominence. In the last act the great dramatic ability of Mile. Misson was shown to its failest extent. The form a description of the most prominence in the last act the great dramatic ability of Mile. Misson was shown to its failest extent. The home of her childhood, with her lather and over bending over her with tender solicitude, and her joy in recognizing them, made the scene one of intense interest. these vagrants is drawn on the stage and in it Mignon tense interest.

Mile. Davai must be congratulated upon baying made her first success this season, and a first and featuring one, the music being aimost entirely of the bravura order. Like the "Connais tu" in Mignon's music, Faine has a dasning Polonaise which gives a bright color to the role. This Polonaise is by no means casy of execution; but all his runs, roulades and trills were given by Mile. Duval with an ease, accuracy and spirit that surprised all wao had heard her previously in other roles. The part seemed admirably suited for her engaging appearance and coquettash manner, and she certainly availed herself of the opportunity to make a decided hit. M. Capoul won his greatest triumph this season as the susceptible and tender-hearted withelm Meister. He was in excellent voice, and the enarming aria, "Addio! Mignon." and the passionate music of the last act received full justice at his hands. He seems to have made a special Excipt of love making on the stage, and his studies have made him a perfect master of the subject, Jamet sang and acted the role of the wandering harper and bereaved father very successfully. The music of this rôle is characterized by the harp pas ages, which constantly appear in the instrumentation. In fact, there is a strong individualty about the music of all the rôles in this opera. A word of praise is due to M. Lyall, who made his first appearance this season. The rôle of Laerte did not call for much at his bands, but that lattle he did gracefully and satisfactorily. The chorus and orchestra must have undergone severe training, as both were unusually good as far as accord goes, but they still need drilling for the sake of expression. Altogether the production of "Mignon" may be looked upon as an unqualified success. It is not exactly fair that Mile. Nilsson and M. Capoul should have to bear the weight of this season on their shoulders, without having one artist capable of releving them for a single night. The effect of this constant strain on an artist's voice is well known, and many fine artists

This distinguished representative of Russian music repeated his very lateresting concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. The excitement consequent upon the arrival of the Grand Duke exercised a depressing effect upon the attendance, but the very interesting character of the leading chorus and orchestra safely through the mazes of his own music and that of Ginka and other muscovite composers riveted the attention of those who were present. The compositions of Prince Galitzin that were performed on this occasion bear the impress of a highly cultivated musician and a rare skill in adapting the wild melodies of his native land to orchestral and cheral purposes. We trust that the Prince will repeat his concert on an occasion when it shall be honored with the presence of the Grand Duke Alexis.

INTIMIDATING NEGRO VOTERS.

The First Penalty Exacted Under the New Enforcement Act-The Defendant Fined Five Handred Dollars and Costs. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22, 1871.

The first case in this State under the Enforcement act came up to-day in the United States Circuit Court. The defendant, Charles F. Guillon, of Chesterfield county, was the subject of four indictments found in Underwood's Court, and, on motion of the United States Attorney, removed to the City Circuit

Court.

The charges against him are for preventing, bindering, controlling and intimidating Samuel Thompson, Moses Thompson, Randoiph Thwestt and Joseph Branch, negrous, at an election held on the 25th day of May, 1871, in Matoaca township, by means of threats of depriving the said negroes of employment and occupation, and of ejecting said negroes from their rented houses and tands on the lands of the said Chartes F. Guillon, and of retuing to renew the lease and contract of labor existing, or that had existed, between the said duillon and the negroes.

To this formidable accusation the defendant pleaded guilty in all the cases, excepting that of Joseph Branch, in which a noise proseque was entered.

tered. In the case of Samuel Thompson he was adjudged to pay a fine of \$500 and costs; in the other two the judgment was suspended. The defendant is a Northern man, who has recently settled in this

ANOTHER COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT. Opening of the New Offices of the Philadelphin Steek Bontd.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1871.
The new rooms of the Philadelphia Stock Board were thrown open to the public this evening. The operating room is situated in the Philadelphia Ex-change Building. It has recently been renovated change Building. It has recently been renovated at a cost of \$20,000, and now presents an elegant appearance. The walls and ceiling are beautimily frescoed and the dome contains a large plate glass with the arms of Pennsylvania eugraved thereon. Two pictures of bulls and bears struggling for the mastery add some rather laughable interest in the fresco. About five thousand indices and gentlemen visited the room during the evening.

PRAUDULENT IMPORTATIONS Why the Government Seized the Premises

and Books Belouging to Weld & Co. BUSTON, NOV. 22, 1871.

The action of the United States -authorities against William Weld & Co. originated from the seizure in New York, some two months since, of the books and papers of Rufus Story & Co., on the books and papers of Rufus Story & Co., on compinate of Special Agent N. W. Eingham, and from these books evidence of false unportations were obtained against the Boston firm. Previous to this a criminal suit had been instituted, in which the jury disagreed, standing seven for the government and five for the defendant. It is claused by Weld & Co. that the proceedings are instituted with a view of obtaining evidence to said the government in the prosecution of the suit now pending against them in New York, and hence they have resisted the opening of their safes, on the ground that it is a malicious persecution, and not because they believe the officers of customs or revenue expect to sustain any charges against them for fraudulent importations at this port.

The sileged irregular importations in the present case include 1,500 boxes of numegs, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numegs, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numegs, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numegs, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numegs, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of numega, imperied in the ship Barnes, January 3, 1868; 700

case include 1,500 boxes of nutmogs, imported in the ship flarnes, January 3, 1868; 700 boxes of nutmogs, imported in the ship flarnes, January 3, 1868; 1,00 cases of nutmogs, 100 cases of mace, imported in the ship flarnbow, April 1, 1870, and 1,225 cases of nutmogs in the ship Fearless, January 3, 1871.

THE BURNING STEAMSHIP.

Paller Details of the Disaster to the City of New London - Twelve Persons Now Known To Be Lost.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 22, 1871. The loss of life by the City of New London disaster is greater than was anticipated. There were only seven passengers, but of these William T. Norton, firm of C. B. Rogers & Co., and Barrison R. Aldrich, burg, Conn., second mate; M. W. Baker, of Nor-wich, engineer; Henry Dugan, New London, steward; Webster Cooper, second cook; Frank Flowers, residence unknown, walter; Warren Mitchell, oiler; Driscotl Suillvan, Patrick Mahony and Thomas

The New London carried a cargo of heavy freight, principally cotton, rags, greceries, leather, nides, &c., which, together with the boat, is a total loss. On account of the absence of the manager of the line from the city it is impossible to ascersain the insurances. It is understood the boat is insured for \$190,000. The fire-extinguishing apparatus and life-saving appliances were ample and in perfect or-der, but the rapid spread of the flames out off ap-

The passengers and crew had to save themselves by grasping such floating matter as felt overboard

A large force of men and boys have been at the scene of the disaster all day, and a vigilant search for bodies of missing passengers and crew has been instituted, but only succeeded in finding the bodies of two men, deck hands, which were brought to

of two men, deck hands, which were brought to this city.

The Coroner, who impanelled a jury, which, after viewing the bodies, adjourned until to-morrow, the officers of the bont, puritylight? The captain and engineer, receive great pruise for coolness and havery in their trying position, the former escaping by lowering himself from the paddie-box by a heaving line when all avenues of escape were closed by the flames and clunging to the paddies until rescribed in an exhausted condition, and the latter losing his life, after giving a life-preserver, which he got from his room on the upper deck at the last moment, to the only lady passenger, who by its aid was saved.

to the only lady passenger, who by its aid was saved.

The origin of the fire is a matter of uncertainty, but is supposed to have in some way taken in the kitchea when the cook went to knudie a fire for breakfast. One account states that it was by a poker, heated by raking down the fire, being hung against a pine partition; but nothing reliable is known.

known.

STATEMENT OF THE BOAT CLERE.

The following is the statement of Charles Harvey, clerk of the boat:—I was in bed when the fire first broke out, near Montville, but was at once called, and I assisted in getting the fire under. A cateful search was made for a half or three-quarters of an hour and it was supposed that the fire was totally

extinguism.

Mr. Harvey did not retire again, but went into the engine room, which is on the saloon deck, and sat down. This was after the boat had got under way, and it was between five and six A. M., shortly after daylight, that a second alarm of fire was given on the main deck, and almost before any one could reach it from the saloon everything fore and aft was in dames. reach it from the saloon everything fore and alt was in flames.

The hose was already laid, and the pumps were at work in less than dive minutes after the alarm, but the fire spread with such startling rapidity and the smoke was so stining between decks that it was impossible to stay there. The engine was stopped, and the engineer was driven from his post. He opened the safely valves of the boilers, and it was no longer possible to work the pumps. By this time the flames, fanned by the draught which the motion of the boat created, had spread fore and aft, and it was evident that there was no hope of saving the vessel.

vessel.

Mr. Harvey went to the office and took the boat's books, freight list, money, &c., and went to his state-room to endeavor to save his own property. While there the flames shot up through the hoor, and he was colleged to leave. He then went forward to try to

was obliged to leave. He then went forward to try to

SAVE THE LADY PASSENGER,
and found her in the forward part of the saloon.
He took her out to the forward deck and called to a man in a boat, but he refused to come. Mr. Harvey then left her and went down over the side to the main deck to get a rope to lower her into the water; but while there the smoke and fire burst out before him, and his retreat being cut off, he was forced to leap into the water. He was drossed in a heavy suit of clothes, with an overcoat, but fortunately had removed his boots. He swam for the schooner, ying then 200 yards away, but being encumbered by his clothing, and the tide carrying him down, he became

EXHAUSTED AND NEARLY READY TO SINK.
Just then there floated within his reach a piece

everything but the clothes he wore.

STATEMENT OF J. C. PALMER.

The following is the statement of J. C. Palmer:—
About an bour after the first alarm I was standing out on the lorward deck, with Messrs. Norion, Hammond, Rogers and Aldrich, when suddenly a man shouted, "The gangway is all on fire and it is impossible to get through." The boat was suddenly filled with smoke, and immediately the flames shot up from all parts. I went over the side of the rail, and let myself down on the guard and crawled along to the gangway; when I reacned there I saw that the whole of the inside of the boat was one solid sheet of flame. The wind was blowing the fire away from the gangway, and I went inside and commenced throwing loose boards and light stuff overboard, when some one said in an authoritative voice—
"Let those things alone!"
I replied that we could save nothing, and had better save the lives of those on board.

I finally got hold of a long plank and threw it overboard, and thought that if nobody else took hold of it when I jumped overboard I would. Soon after I leaped into the water and swam to the plank, which was some distance off, and tried to get to the schooner near by. While I was on the plank, is aw a boat nearing me, and I shouted, "There is a laty on board; go and save her first."

Soon after I leit some one on the other end of the plank, when I let go, as I knew it would not hold us both. I then struck out for the Schooner, but the tide carried me below it, when I grasped and found to be a stateroom door. I got on to the door very much exhausted and found that I was drilling toward the burning boat. It became very hot and I had to keep dipping my head under exhausted and my chances appeared so sim that I thought it was useless to make any effort to save myself, and was about to let go my hold when I was picked up by some me in a small boat.

OBITUARY. Lieutenant Governor Oscar J. Dann.

A brief despatch from the Crescent City announces the death of Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, in that city resterday, of congestion of the brain and lungs. Mr. Dunn was confined to his residence but three days, and his demise conse-quently took his friends by surprise. The deceased, who was a negro, was born in one of the parishes of Louisiana in 1821, of slave parents, and for some years of his life remained a slave. After arriving at man's estate he conceived the idea of securing his ireedom and, if we are not mistaken, saved sufficient to purchase it. While battling for the possession of money to secure the boon of freedom ne betrayed great anxlety to acquire an education, and in time realized both of his favorite ambitions. Some years later he entered into business in New Orleans, and being what was styled a clever negro, of abstentious habits and industry, he won the respect of the whites, and accumulated a large property, estimated at nearly two hundred thousand dollars. After the war, when the negroes secured their enfranchisement, Mr. Dunn's superior education led to his selection as their champion. He filled the office of Recorder of the Second district in 1867. It was while serving in this capacity that he first encountered the prejudices of the whites—the occasion being the trial before him or a man on the charge of perjury. Judge Abeil, counsel for the accased, objected to the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that, being a negro, and hence not an officer of justice. Recorder Dunn overruled the objection. When the wilness for the prosecution was called he reinsed to be sworn by a negro, and admitting that he intended to mait the negro magistrate that magnate made him twenty-five dollars. Later, Mr. Dunn was cassen Fresident of the Board of Aldermen, and while shing that onerous position distinguishes himself as a president of the Board of Aldermen, and while shing that onerous position distinguishes himself as a president of the soard of addermen, and while shing that onerous position distinguishes himself as a president of the soard of addermen, and while shing that onerous position distinguishes himself as a president of the soard of addermen, and while shing that onerous position distinguishes himself as a president of the court of the soard of addermen, and while shing that onerous position distinguishes himself as a p Louisiana in 1821, of slave parents, and for some years of his life remained a slave. After arriving

in public life up so the hour of his death. During his long participation in political affairs he continued to encounter the prejudices of certain classical of white, and in July, 1870, Judge Cooley, of one of the district courts, ordered his arrest fine and imprisonment for contempt in some judicial proceedings; but he was set at theirly, as well as the Police Commissioners, who were conjoined with him in the order, on a writ of habeas corpus. In personal appearance Governor Duun was the envy of his race. Tall, well formed, with massive, intellectual head, broad shoulders, pleasing features for a negro, a courteous and refined address, sound ludgment and great ability as an organizer, he was juns such a man as the free-limen required for a leader and champion of their cause. During the last two years his power over the free-limen hecame so great that serious complications arose between him and Governor Warmoth, resulting in the complete disruption of the republican party of the State.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY APACHES.

Governor Safford, of Arizona, Recapitulating Their Crimes and Invokes the Aid of the United States Government to Put an End to heir Further Treachery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22, 1871. Hon. A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizons, pab, lishnes an exhaustive review of the Apache tion in the Alia California this morning. He warmly endorses General Crook's policy of warmy endures denoral crocks pointy or uniting the friendly indians against the Apaches, and says the robbed and plus-dered citizens of the Territory are sick of blood snall stop. They are anxious to co-of crate with any one who will adopt practical measures leading to this result. Had General Crock gone on with his plans it would have been but a few mont before the entire tribes would have sucd for peace, upon terms that would have insured the salety of the citizens of this terms.

the lives and proporty of the citizens of this territory.

Any other kind of peace is a monstrous crime any other kind of peace is a monstrous crime and the whole people, who are taxed to clothe and feed the Indians. A year ago last May 1 visited the Apaches being fed at Camps Goodwin and Apache. Their caners expressed a desire for peace, and I hoped their professions were sincere, but soon found that there was not a stage or train taken or farming settlement attacked or herd captured without more or less of the Indians being engaged in the depredation, and as soon as their nefarious work was done would return again to their peace for rest, food and protection. I jound such to have been the result of ausminiar attempts which have been made to estite the Apache question upon terms of humanity. Instead of resulting in peace to the country and security to the citizens, the more Indians led and protected at posts, the greater has been the destruction of life and property, and after remaining for a time at posts they have, in every instance save one, left without any pretended excuse and engaged in open war.

for a time at posis they have, in every instance save one, left without any pretended excuse and engaged in open war.

Such has been our experience with the Apacha Indians, and such has been the experience of the Catholic lathers who for a century have extended to them the olive branch of peace, and have invariably been rewarded with treachery and fiendish outrage. He denounces Colyector for dodging through the country reliable to see or hold communication with white settlers treating with contempt all overtures from them and says he made no peace, but only bribed a few unrepentent Indians with presents to get on reservations for a few days, draw rations and clothing and go away on the warpath again.

The Governor says:—"It would be cheaper for the government to heard the entire At ache nation at first class hold than to form such a policy, when Arizona, with proper protection, would within five years produce twenty million of gold and silver annually." He gives a long his of murders and outrages committed by the Apaches since Colyer's visit. The plunder of murders withins in some cases was recovered from the Indians on reservations.

The Alta Callorina editorially endorses the Governor and says he cannot be accused of ignorance of the subject nor his facts controverted, and the responsibility of the recent butchertes by the Apaches rests directly on Colyer and the responsibility of the recent butchertes by the Apaches rests directly on Colyer and his associate. It has a impossible to alcep here with the windown.

peared; the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick

growth of beautiful new hair."

Burnett'e Coconine for Dandruff.

BUSAN R. POPE

tion which caused is, have entirely disappeared. A. A. PULLER

It is the best hairdressing." Burnett's Coconine for Buldness. "I have used the contents of one bottle, and my bald pale

covered all over with young bair."

D. T. MERWIN, Box COCOAINE dresses the bair beautifully.

Burnett's Coconine-Irritation of the Scale WATREVILLE, Me., Sept. 18. "I purchased one bottle only. To my surprise it has es

tirely removed the irritation of so long standing." COCOAINE gives new life and lustre to the hair.

Burnett's Cocoaiue a Perfect Hairdressia The COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large property

COCOANUT OIL chemically combined with other ingredients, prepared es pressly for this purpose.

possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suffiverious conditions of the human hair. It is the BEST AND CHEAPEST HAIRDRESSING IN

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A.—Horring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 201 Broadway, corner Marray acces A.—Punion's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE BOSE."

world.

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Choice Solitaire and matched Stones of extra fine quality A very large assortment of mounted and unm

A Sensonable Hint.—Buy Your flats KNOX'S, 312 Broadway. Select one of his handsome 'I TER HATS, just issued, and you will perform a sensible seasonable act, all-ording delight to yourself and grained to all your acquaintances. Don't neglect this hint. Alexia Hata-Largest Stock Ever Offered a ctail panie prices. Soft Hata, 50c. to \$1 50. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 16 Certiands stress.

A.—In Russiu Vapor Buths Are a National institution, indulged in by all classes; hence their name 'Russiun Vapor Baths." Those baths are located in the city at 25 East Fourth street, and are arranged on a scale-sai in a manner not excelled in this country or Europs.

A.—1 Suffered Terribly from Severe Neura gia and distress of mind, which at times laid, me up weeks. I used WATTS NERVOUS ANTIDOTS for about week, and found myself releved of all pain. Mrs. WOO III Flain street, Newark, N. J. Ask her. A Universal Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchi TROCHES" for coughs, colds, and bronchial affectes stand first in public favor and confidence; this result been acquired by a test of many years.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in world the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantan At all druggists. For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, Go'to BEORGE C. ALLEN, 51 Broadway, near Fourteenth survey.

From Paris Direct—Our Own Importation Sierve Buttons, Scarf Pine, Medailions, Sporting Cha Aco, add in the extreme; noveliles never befora impor-well worth seeing. JACOBS & SANDIFEE, 643 Broadway, corner of Sieccher-stree

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